

BOROUGH OF MONMOUTH



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1958

Council Offices,  
Monmouth

E. N. DOWELL. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,  
D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health

MONMOUTH BOROUGH COUNCIL

Mayor

Councillor R. P. B. Thomas J.P.

Deputy Mayor

Alderman S. Howard Bowen J.P.

ALDERMEN

Mr. N. C. Elstob J.P.

Mr. C. Hancocks

Mr. B. Partridge

COUNCILLORS

Mr. W. L. Bigham

Mrs. V. M. Griffin

Mr. J. B. Breakwell

Mr. T. J. Griffiths

Mr. J. E. H. Chambers

Mr. P. C. Harris

Mr. J. H. Dew

Mr. K. E. Kissack

Mr. D. L. Edwards

Mr. E. I. Willis

Mr. R. H. George J.P.

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Town Clerk - R. Wallis, A.I.M.T.A.

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Public Health Committee

Chairman - Councillor Mrs. V. M. Griffin

Alderman B. Partridge

Councillor P. C. Harris

Councillor D. L. Edwards

Councillor R. H. George J.P.

Councillor J. H. Dew

Councillor E. I. Willis

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Public Health Staff

Medical Officer of Health

E. N. Dowell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,  
D.P.H.

Surveyor & Public Health  
Inspector

W. J. H. Biddle, M.I.Mun.E.,  
A.R.San.I.

Additional Public Health  
Inspector

W. A. Haigh, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

# BOROUGH OF MONMOUTH



ST. JAMES' STREET,

MONMOUTH

September, 1959

The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Monmouth  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report  
on the health and sanitary conditions of the Borough for  
the year ended 31st December, 1958.

The health of the Borough is satisfactory.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank  
Mr. Biddle and Mr. Haigh for their help and co-operation.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

E. N. DOWELL

Medical Officer of Health

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## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

<u>Area</u> (acres)	7,101
<u>Population</u>	
Estimated mid-year population	5,690
Number of inhabited houses	2,014
Rateable Value (31st March, 1958)	£54,568
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£207.2s.1.65d.

### EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	37	35	72
Illegitimate	2	3	5

The highest number of live births recorded since 1950 was 111 in 1952 and previous to this year the lowest was 82 in 1953.

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1	1	2

There were 3 still births in 1952 and 1953

### INFANT MORTALITY

#### Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1	-	1

The following is a list of infant deaths under one year of age, giving age at, and cause of death:-

(i) Male - 10 minutes. 1.a. Prematurity

In 1953 there was one death of an infant under one year of age and in 1951 there were five deaths.

## DEATHS

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths	36	37	73

There were 63 deaths in 1953 and 81 in 1951. For the ninth consecutive year there were no deaths due to Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion. There were 4 deaths attributed to malignant disease of lung in 1956 and 3 in 1957.

Of the total deaths, 50 were 70 years or over at time of death.

Table II gives a classification of the causes of death and the number attributed to each cause.

Natural Increase - the number of births exceeds the number of deaths by 3. The natural increase in 1957 was 8.

## GENERAL EPIDEMIOLOGY

### Diphtheria

No cases were notified. This is the seventh consecutive year in which no notification was received.

### Diphtheria Immunisation

Of the 88 children born in 1957, 48 were immunised by the end of 1958.

Of the 86 children born in 1956, 55 were immunised by the end of 1957.

Of the children born in 1958, only 8 were immunised by the end of the year.

Immunisation against Diphtheria was limited to the use of the formol toxoid vaccine. This results in five separate injections being given to immunise against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough. It is doubtful if the amount of safety provided against provoking Poliomyelitis outweighs the risk of some mothers refusing to have their children immunised with so many injections. As there were no cases of Poliomyelitis notified in the Borough during the year, it was not necessary to suspend Diphtheria Immunisations.

### Vaccinations (Smallpox)

During the year 88 vaccinations were carried out against Smallpox; of this number 37 were born in 1957 and 12 in 1958.

### Scarlet Fever

As in 1957, two notifications were received. In 1954, 1955 and 1956 there were no notifications.

### Measles

In 1955 there were 206 notifications and now in 1958 102 were received. In 1956 and 1957 only one notification was received. This is unusual as the pattern usually is for a large number of cases to be notified one year and a small number the following year.

### Whooping Cough

Only one notification was received. In 1957 there were 12 notifications. During the year 82 children were immunised against Whooping Cough and of this number 79 were in the age group 0 - 4 years.



### Poliomyelitis

There were no notifications. In 1957 three confirmed cases were notified and a fourth was notified as Lymphocytic Meningitis, probably Poliomyelitis. Previous to this for six years only one notification was received and that in 1954. This notification was not confirmed.

Vaccinations against Poliomyelitis were carried out at the Clinic. In order to vaccinate all those requiring it, small numbers, up to about 20, were invited to attend at the Clinic on alternate Friday mornings.

Monmouth School for Boys, Monmouth School for Girls and Monmouth Secondary Modern School were visited and about 500 children were vaccinated against Poliomyelitis.

### Food Poisoning

As in 1956 and 1957 no cases were notified.

### Tuberculosis

The following were the notifications of new cases received during the year:-

(i)	Male	52 years	Lungs
(ii)	Female	22 years	Lungs

In 1954 there were 19 notifications of new cases.

This year there was one death attributed to Pulmonary Tuberculosis.



DEATHS IN MONMOUTH BOROUGH, 1958

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Female</u>
Tuberculosis, Respiratory		1
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach		1
Malignant Neoplasm, breast		2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus		1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	3	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system	4	4
Coronary disease, angina	10	7
Hypertension with heart disease	1	
Other heart disease	1	10
Other circulatory disease	7	2
Influenza		1
Pneumonia	1	
Bronchitis	4	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea		1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	
All other accidents	1	
	—	—
All causes	36	37
	—	—

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES OF INFECTIONS DISEASES  
(OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)  
ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS

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Disease	Age Groups of Cases Notified							Total of all ages
	Under 1 yr	1 2	3 4	5 9	10 14	15 24	25 and over	
Diphtheria								
Scarlet Fever						1	1	2
Cerebro-spinal Fever								
Pneumonia								
Acute Polio-myelitis								
Enteric Fever								
Encaphalitis Lethargica								
Dysentery								
Ophthalmia Neonatorum								
Puerperal Pyrexia								
Measles and German Measles	2	20	18	57	4		1	102
Whooping Cough			1					1
Erysipelas							1	1
Total	2	20	19	57	4	1	3	106

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### WATER

The main water supply of the town is supplied by the Wales Gas Board, Monmouth Gas & Water Undertaking. There are three separate sources of supply:-

- (1) High Pressure. Buckholt
- (2) Low Pressure. Buckholt
- (3) River from Mayhill

(1) <u>High Pressure, Buckholt</u>	Supplies 110,000 galls. per day
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#### Source

The known source is a spring in an opening in the rock formation in a large quarry situated in woodland owned by the Monmouth Gas & Water Undertaking. This land is fenced off.

The possibility of contamination at source is reduced to animal wild life, there is a well-worn badger or fox track to source. The gathering grounds consist of:-

- (a) Woodland
- (b) Agricultural land forming sides  
of hill

As spring is near top of a syncline in the rock formation it is possible that there may only be contamination from this agricultural land during heavy rainfall.

Bacteriological samples of raw water have shown faecal contamination both in dry and wet periods.

#### Collection, Purification and Distribution

Water from gathering grounds drains to inaccessible chamber buried under road, and to collecting chambers within boundary of plot of land owned by Undertaking

The water is piped from these collecting chambers to storage tanks.

Chlorine solution is drip fed into storage tanks via 1" galvanised pipe, which requires periodic descaling.

The chlorinated water passes from storage tanks to main to Buckholt Water Works. Here it is filtered and passed out to town mains.

At Highfield Road this supply is fed into 75,000 gallon storage tanks which feed Osbaston and town, including Kymin, via hydrostat, and Wyesham.

(2) Low Pressure, Buckholt Supplies 95,000 galls.  
per day

Source

The origin of source is unknown, gathering grounds probably Buckholt Woods.

This source is permanently contaminated as woods are open.

Collection, Purification and Distribution

Spring water collects in chamber by side of road below Cider Mill Cottage and is piped to Buckholt Water Works. Here it is chlorinated, then passed through slow sand filters and into the town mains. These mains go across country to Leasbrook Lane and feed Dixon Road etc.

Water Works, Buckholt

These consist of:-

- (1) High Pressure filter
- (2) Two slow sand filters
- (3) Drip feed chlorination. Chlorine solution made from chloride of lime

(3) Mayhill Supply Supplied 125,000 galls. per day

This is mainly river water pumped.

Water Works, Mayhill

These consist of:-

- (1) Storage tank, 245,000 gallons
- (2) Two slow sand filters
- (3) Chlorination tanks
- (4) Clean water storage, 12,000 gallons

The water passes through sand filter, is chlorinated by drip feed in clean water storage tanks.

Data

Mayhill Clean Water Storage	12,000 gallons
Osbaston " " "	75,000 gallons
Mayhill storage	245,000 gallons

## Consumption

(1)	Mayhill	125,000 gallons
(2)	High Pressure	110,000 gallons
(3)	Low Pressure	95,000 gallons

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Total	330,000 gallons
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Approximately 51.1 gallons per head per day when 40,000 gallons per day used by Laundry is deducted.

Considering

- (a) Number of houses without Water Closets
- (b) Number of houses without baths
- (c) Number of houses sharing taps

this consumption is high, and suggests need for extensive investigations for leaks.

The supply was regularly sampled for bacteriological examination and of 96 samples taken 95 were satisfactory and 1 unsatisfactory.

Generally the water is fresh and pleasing to the palate and is of moderate hardness.

5 samples were taken from other supplies, 2 were unsatisfactory and users were advised to boil water before drinking.

During the year one unsatisfactory private supply was abandoned. The landlord supplied and fixed "Metafilters" to an alternate supply, as a result of which an adequate supply of wholesome water is now available to five remote dwellings

Other works carried out on another supply resulted in a marked improvement.

Several private supplies still remain unsatisfactory for a period after heavy rain.



# ANALYSIS OF WATER SUPPLY IN MONMOUTH

	H.P.	L.P.	Mayhill
1. Appearance	Clear	Clear	Clear
2. Taste and Odour	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Colour	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless
4. pH Value	7.3	7.3	7.6
5. Free Chlorine	-	-	-
6. Total Solid Residue (dried at 180C)	(parts p. million) 371	310	245
7. Suspended Matter (dried at 105C)	Nil	Nil	Nil
8. Chlorine as Chloride	16	21	15
9. Ammoniacal Nitrogen (Free Ammonia expressed as N.)	less than 0.005	less than 0.005	0.009
10. Albuminoid Nitrogen (expressed as N.)	less than 0.005	less than 0.005	0.004
11. Nitrate Nitrogen (expressed as N.)	3.7	2.4	2.1
12. Nitrite Nitrogen (expressed as N.)	0.015	0.003	0.001
13. Total Alkalinity (as Calcium Carbonate)	-	-	-
14. Hardness (Total)	225	225	175
15. Hardness (Temporary)	-	-	-
16. Hardness (Permanent)	-	-	-
17. Lead	-	-	-
18. Zinc	-	-	-
19. Oxygen Absorption from Permanganate Solution in 4 hrs. at 27C	0.3	-	1.8
20. Free Carbon Dioxide	2	-	6

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

26 new houses and 6 flats were connected to the sewer.  
3 new houses to septic tanks.

The first sewerage system of the Borough came into operation in 1897; it was a combined system and still exists. Several alterations have, however, since been made.

- (1) Overmonnow and Brook Estate have been modified to a separate system.
- (2) Three areas drained in separate systems have been connected to the system:-
  - (a) New housing scheme at Brook Estate
  - (b) Development at Old Hereford Road
  - (c) Wyesham and Victoria Estates

The combined sewers of the central area of the town are relieved by four stormwater overflows sited as follows:-

- (1) Eastern Gate
- (2) Watkins' Row
- (3) Chippenhamgate Street
- (4) Wye Syphon

these discharge the storm water into the River Wye.

The Wyesham Estate and properties in the Mayhill area drain to a syphon in the Monmouth School Playing fields, and pass under the River Wye by means of an inverted syphon.

In the past trouble has been experienced by these syphons becoming blocked and at present only one syphon remains in use.

All sewers drain by gravity to a pumping station sited in the eastern corner of the Cattle Market, whence sewage is lifted by means of two manually operated electrically driven pumps and pumped to treatment works situated on eastern side of the Monmouth By-Pass.



### Existing Treatment Works

The existing treatment works consist of:-

- (a) two settling tanks
- (b) twelve contact beds
- (c) two sludge lagoons

These works are sixty years old and out of date and are unable to deal with the sewage in a satisfactory manner.

During the past year work was commenced on a new scheme, which should be completed in 1959.

### Description of the New Works

Sewage will gravitate to a position near the opening to the present inverted syphon on the east bank of the River Wye. A pumping station will be constructed on Corporation land behind the Monmouth School pavilion. A pumping main will be laid across the school playing fields, following the line of the existing sewer, to the Redbrook Road and along the road to the treatment works.

The works consist of:-

<u>Number Phase 1</u>	<u>Number when all Phases complete</u>	<u>Description</u>
2	2	Detritus Chambers & Screens
2	4	Settlement Tanks
2	4	Filter Beds
4	6	Humus Tanks
6	12	Sludge Beds

together with various pumps and mains at the treatment works.

Sewage first goes to the detritus chambers and screens where large solids are screened and passed direct to the sludge drying beds. Sewage passing through the detritus screens goes next to the settlement tanks where biological action takes place and the solids left again go through to the sludge drying beds. Liquid

sewage, with suspended solids, from the settlement tanks is then passed through to the filter beds. Bacteriological action takes place in these beds further breaking down the liquids into non-noxious parts. From the filter beds the liquid goes to the humus tanks where all remaining suspended solids are precipitated and passed to the sludge drying beds. The remaining liquid, which is now virtually pure, is then discharged into the river. Any liquid remaining in the sludge drying beds drains off and is passed back for further treatment. The sludge when dry is removed.

It is hoped that by relieving the existing works of gas and industrial effluent, together with all domestic drainage east of the River Wye, they will be able to produce a satisfactory effluent.

#### Unsewered Areas

There still remains three areas of the town without a sewerage system, namely:-

- (a) Northern area - Manson Cross, Manson Heights and Manson Lane
- (b) Osbaston
- (c) Leasbrook Lane and the lower half of Dixon Road.

These properties are served by individual septic tanks constructed and maintained by the user. Outside the areas already discussed are scattered cottages, some of which have septic tank drainage, the remainder using chemical and bucket closets.

#### RIVERS AND STREAMS

There is alleged pollution from the Council's Sewerage Purification Beds.

#### PUBLIC CLEANSING

The total area of collection remains the same as for previous years.

The distribution however, has been altered considerably by the building of an estate of 62 houses at Wyesham. Here, despite co-operation by tenants, the bins have to be carried considerable distances to the lorry. As a result of this, the refuse vehicle is used to full capacity with inevitable 1 - 2 hours overtime daily.

The Council after much deliberation decided to enforce the provision of a standard size refuse bin to all premises. A start on this huge problem has been made but progress is naturally slow.

Weekly collection is made to most of the area, certain outlying areas receive a fortnightly collection. All business premises in the centre of the town receive three collections weekly.

#### REFUSE DISPOSAL

The majority of the tip is covered with a top dressing of soil, only the tipping face being left exposed. The cessation of paper salvage has led to the tip almost permanently being afire.

The fly population is reduced to a minimum by the use of insecticides.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S VISITS  
DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER, 1958

			Total	
<u>Nature of Visit or Inspection</u>				
Water Supply	GENERAL SANITATION		129	
Drainage			163	
Stables and Piggeries			3	
Fried Fish Shops			4	
Common Lodging Houses			5	
Tents, Vans and Sheds			47	
Factories and Workshops			93	
Bakehouses			4	
Public Conveniences			6	
Theatres, Cinemas etc.			2	
Refuse Collection			92	
Refuse Disposal			7	
Rats and Mice			23	
Schools			7	
Shops			2	
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits			121	
Licensed Premises			11	
Smoke Observations			7	
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<u>Under Public Health Acts</u>				
No. of Houses inspected			6	
Visits paid to above Houses			27	
<u>Under Housing Acts</u>				
No. of Houses inspected	HOUSING		27	
Visits paid to above Houses			84	
<u>Overcrowding</u>				
No. of Houses inspected			2	
Visits paid to above Houses			18	
<u>Verminous Premises</u>				
No. of Houses inspected			3	
Visits paid to above Houses			10	
Infestations not verminous			4	
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Inquiries in cases of Infectious Disease	INFEC TIOUS DIS EASES		2	
Visits re Disinfection			-	
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<u>Inspection of Meat</u>				
Visits to Slaughterhouses	MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION		339	
Visits to Shops and Stalls			4	
Visits to:				
Butchers			74	
Fishmongers and Poulterers			2	
Grocers			10	
Greengrocers & Fruiterers			3	
Dairies and Milkshops		6		
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Carried forward			1347	

		<u>Total</u>
	Brought forward	1347
Visits to:		
Ice-Cream Premises		1
: Restaurants		13
Market Stalls		9
Canteens		1
Food preparing Premises		10
<u>Visits in connection with Sampling</u>		
Milk - Bacteriological		91
Ice-Cream		3
Miscellaneous Food Visits		4
Unsound Food		5
		<hr/>
	Total	1484
		<hr/> <hr/>

### HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of houses owned by the Local Authority:-

(1) Under the Housing Acts	520
(2) Other Powers	4

Number of houses erected during the year:-

(1) Total	37
(a) By Local Authority	34
(b) By Other Bodies and Persons	3

(2) With State Assistance under Housing Acts:-

(a) By Local Authority	Nil
(b) By Other Bodies and Persons	Nil

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for defects (under Public Health Acts or Housing Acts)	33
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	111

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	11
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year
- (1) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10  
of the Housing Act, 1957 Nil
- (a) Number of dwelling houses in  
respect of which notices  
were served requiring repairs Nil
- (2) Proceedings under Public Health Acts
- (a) Number of dwelling houses in  
respect of which notices  
were served requiring defects  
to be remedied Nil
- (b) Number of dwelling houses in  
which defects were remedied  
after service of Formal  
Notice
- (i) By the Owners Nil
- (ii) By the Local Authority  
in Default of Owners Nil
- (3) Proceedings under Section 17 of the  
Housing Act, 1936
- (a) Number of dwelling houses in  
respect of which Demolition  
Orders were made Nil
- (b) Number of dwelling houses de-  
molished in pursuance of  
Demolition Orders 11
- (c) Undertakings given and accepted 4
- (d) Number of separate houses or  
underground rooms in respect  
of which Closing Orders were  
made 11
- (e) Number of separate houses or  
underground rooms in respect  
of which Closing Orders were  
determined, the house or room  
having been rendered fit 2
- (4) Clearance Areas Nil

33 houses were inspected during the year, 6 under  
the Public Health Acts and 27 under the Housing Acts

3. (4) Continued.

Notices served to remedy defects were as follows:-

	Intimation	Statutory	Total
Housing Act	7	Nil	7
Public Health Act	4	3	7
Total	11	3	14

4. Improvement Grants

Applications	Granted	Completed
11	10 Improvement 3 Conversion	6

The three conversion grants were for conversion of a row of six sub-standard two-bed. cottages into three three-bed. cottages with bathroom and indoor toilet, improved facilities for cooking and preparation of food, hot water circulating system and remedying of dampness.

The grant has also been given for improving other individual sub-standard houses and has resulted in the houses being saved from demolition.

The major portion of the grants however, have been used for provision of hot water circulating system and bath etc.

SWIMMING POOLS

One only, owned by Monmouth School; not open to the public.

Samples submitted for bacteriological examination were satisfactory.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND FLEAS

(1) Number of Council Houses infested	1
(2) Number of Private Houses infested	2

All were satisfactorily treated with contact insecticide.



# SCHOOLS

School	Pupils		Staff		Pupils W.C.		Urinal Stalls	Staff W.C.		Wash Basins				Heating	Lighting		No. of rooms			
	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F		Natural	Artificial				
Overmonnow Infants'	40	43	-	3	2	4	3	-	1	5	S	H	A	R	E	D	S.F.S.& Fires.	Ade-quate	E.	3
Glendower St. "	30	30	-	4	3	4	5	-	1	5	S	H	A	R	E	D	S.F.S.	"	E.	3
Wyesham "	29	23	-	3	2	4	3	-	1	4	4	-	1	Central	Good	E.		E.	4	
Overmonnow Girls'	-	120	-	6	-	6	-	-	1	-	6	-	1	S.F.S.	Poor in places	E.		E.	5	
Wyesham Girls'	-	69	-	3	-	3	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	S.F.S. & O.H.	Ade-quate	E.		E.	3	
Priory St. Boys'	211	-	5	2	3	-	9	-	shared	1	6	-	-	"	Poor	E.		E.	6	
Secondary Modern	220	220	8	10	5	10	9	-	shared	1	13	13	-	1	shared	E. S.F.S. Central	Gen. Ade-quate.	E.	17	

S.F.S. - Solid Fuel Stoves.

O.H. - Oil Heater

E. - Electricity

There are also the following private and endowed schools:-

Monmouth School  
Monmouth School for Girls  
St. Nicholas'  
Dixton House.

All schools are on the main sewerage system, and all schools are on the main water supply. Samples of milk and water were taken periodically.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

#### (1) Milk Supply

6 visits have been paid to Dairies and Milkshops.

Number of Retail Purveyors:-

(a) Resident	7
(b) Non-Resident	Nil

6 Retail Purveyors hold licences for the sale of Designated milk:-

Sterilised Milk	Nil
Tuberculin Tested milk	6
Pasteurised Milk	3
Pasteurised Milk (Supplementary Licences)	Nil
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Ditto)	Nil
Sterilised Milk (Ditto)	Nil

#### (2) Cleanliness and Bacteriological Examination

90 samples were submitted to the County Bacteriologist for examination and report. The results are shown in the following table:

	T.T.Pasteurised Milk and Pasteurised.		Tuberculin Tested Milk		Ungraded Milk	
	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
Methylene Blue	20	1	46	21	-	2
Phosphatase	20	1	-	-	-	-

#### (3) Examination for Tubercle Bacilli

In addition, 7 samples were examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. They were collected from dealers within the Borough. The 7 samples were negative.

## Ice-Cream

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations came into force on the 1st May, 1947. These Regulations prescribe the method by which Ice Cream should be manufactured. The occupiers of all registered premises within the Borough are aware of the requirements of these Regulations.

There appears to be a growing tendency for the sale of pre-packed ice cream in the town, and this should be encouraged as there is much less risk of contamination.

3 samples of ice cream manufactured by local people were submitted for bacteriological examination. All were Grade 1.

Total number of premises registered	24
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(a) Number registered for the manufacture storage and sale of ice cream	5
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(b) Number registered for storage and sale of ice cream only	19
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Visits of inspection in connection with above	9
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## Slaughterhouses

The facilities for storage of hides and skins are very poor, but every endeavour is made to minimise the objectionable sight for these skins. Hides, skins, guts and inedible offal are now collected more frequently by industrial firms.

The premises are regularly sprayed with contact insecticides, and skins and bins dusted with insecticide powder in an effort to reduce the nuisance from flies. The individual slaughterhouses, stock pens and hanging rooms drain to a trapped gulley connected to the sewer. Spillage over this gulley grid does take place but this is swilled off the causeway with water; this any blood or manure which may find its way into the river is very much diluted and causes little pollution of the river.

## Meat Inspection

339 visits were paid to the Slaughterhouse for purposes of meat inspection.

74 visits were also paid to Shops for inspection of meat.

Every endeavour is made by the Public Health Inspector to inspect all meat and offals passing through the slaughterhouse. This entails two, sometimes three, nightly visits per week to the slaughterhouse; the duration of these visits varies from 1 to 3 hours (from 7.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.) and as a result 101 hours were spent on meat inspection during 1958.

Further slaughtering took place on Sunday mornings and meat was inspected the following morning by arrangement with the butchers.

During the year 812 heifers and steers, 6,137 sheep and lambs, 1,517 pigs and sows and 64 calves were inspected.

350 lbs. of meat and 296 lbs. offal were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

#### Carcasses Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle exclud- ing cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	812	Nil	64	6137	1517
Number inspected	812	Nil	64	6137	1517
All diseases except Tuberculosis:-					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	Nil	Nil	3	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	16	Nil	Nil	144	34
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	2.21	Nil	Nil	2.4	2.3
Tuberculosis only:-					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	5	1	Nil	Nil	15
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	0.61	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.33
Cysticercus Bovis	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil



## Unsound Food

The following miscellaneous foodstuffs were also condemned:-

Meat	100 tins	Fish	31 tins
Fruit	101 tins	Sausage	24 lbs.
Vegetables	32 tins	Tomatoes	109 tins
Milk	113 tins	Miscellaneous	61 tins

## Food and Drugs Sampling

This work is carried out by the Weights & Measures Inspector.

39 samples were taken, consisting of 16 milk samples, 21 samples of other food and 2 beer samples. The Public Analyst certified all the samples to be in accordance with the standards required.

## Distribution of Food Premises by Trades

Butchers	12	Fishmongers	2
Greengrocers	6	Grocers	11
General	19	Hotels	5
Guest Houses	4	Licensed Premises	35
Clubs	4	Schools	7
Fish & Chip Shops	3	Cafes	9
Bakers	3	Miscellaneous	3
Poultry Preparing Premises	3		
<u>Total</u>		<u>126</u>	

## Premises Registered under Foods & Drugs Act, 1955. S.16.

Ice Cream Premises	24
Fish & Chip Shops	3
Sausage & Cooked Meats	9

The following number of visits were paid to registered food premises:-

Ice Cream Premises	4
Fish & Chip Shops	5
Sausage & Cooked Meats	24

All school canteens were inspected and a report was submitted to the County Medical Officer of Health.

Some work has been carried out as a result of the above report.

### Disposal of Condemned Food

The unsound food from shops is disposed of at the Refuse Tip, Brooksholme, by incineration.

Condemned offal and carcasses are sent to Newport for digestion to produce fertilizer.

### Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947 - 1952

There are 5 persons holding registrations for the manufacture of ice cream. Of these, three only are at present manufacturing ice cream and all permanently use the Complete Cold Mix method.

### Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955

Some improvements have been secured by informal action, these being mainly the provision of wash-hand basins and impervious working surfaces.

## Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	*(1)	*(2)	*(3)	*(4)	*(5)
Number of properties in Local Authority's District	8	1796	179	1982	32
Number of properties inspected as a result of (a) Notification		50	5	55	1
(b) Survey under the Act	13	21	1	45	
Total inspection carried out including re-inspection	36	160	25	221	4
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by					
Rats (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor)	12	44	6	62	1
Mice (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor)	-	12	-	12	-
Number of infested properties treated by the L.A.	12	56	6	74	1
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	12	56	6	74	1
Number of 'Block' control schemes carried out	3				

\*(1) - Non-agricultural type - Local Authority

\* (2) - Dwelling Houses (inc.  
Council Houses)

\* (3) - All other (inc. business premises)

\*(4) - Total of Columns (1), (2) and (3)

\* (5) - Agricultural type



# FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

## Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health  
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		Occupiers Prosecuted
		Inspec- tions	Written notices	
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be en- forced by Local Authorities	9	14	Nil	Nil
Factories not in- cluded above in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	36	81	Nil	Nil
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (exclud- ing outworkers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	45	95	Nil	Nil

## 2. Cases in which defects were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more separate "cases".)

	No. of cases in which defects were				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. In-spector	By H.M. In-spector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)					
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary conveniences (S.7) a. Insufficient b. Unsuitable or defective c. Not separate for sexes	4	4			
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)					
Total	4	4			





